

GIV

- Honest company, I thank you all,
That have beheld me *give away* myself
To this most patient, sweet, and virtuous wife. *Shakespeare.*
I know not how they told themselves; but thou, like a kind
fellow, *gave* thyself away gratis, and I thank thee for
thee. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*
Love *gives away* all things, that so he may advance the in-
terest of the beloved person. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
But we who *give* our native rights away,
And our enslav'd posterity betray,
Are now reduc'd to beg an alms, and go
On holidays to see a puppet-show. *Dryden's Juvenal's Sat.*
Alas, said I, man was made in vain! How is he *given*
away to misery and mortality! *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 159.*
Theodosius arrived at a religious house in the city, where
Constantia resided, and made himself one of the order, with
a private vow never to inquire after Constantia, whom he
looked upon as *given away* to his rival, upon the day on which
their marriage was to have been solemnized. *Addison's Spectator.*
Whatever we employ in charitable uses, during our lives,
is *given away* from ourselves: what we bequeath at our death,
is *given* from others only, as our nearest relations. *Atterbury.*
24. To *GIVE back.* To return; to restore.
Till their vices perhaps *give back* all those advantages which
their victories procured. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
25. To *GIVE forth.* To publish; to tell.
Soon after it was *given forth*, and believed by many, that
the king was dead. *Hayward.*
26. To *GIVE the hand.* To yield pre-eminence, as being sub-
ordinate or inferior.
Lessons being free from some inconveniences, whereunto
sermons are more subject, they may in this respect no less
take than in others they must *give the hand*, which betokeneth
pre-eminence. *Hooker.*
27. To *GIVE over.* To leave; to quit; to cease.
Let novelty therefore in this *give over* endless contradictions,
and let ancient customs prevail. *Hooker.*
It may be done rather than that be *given over.* *Hooker.*
Never *give* her *o'er*;
For scorn at first makes after love the more. *Shakespeare.*
If Desdemona will return me my jewels, I will *give over*
my suit, and repent my unlawful solicitation. *Shakespeare, Othello.*
Abdemelech, as one weary of the world, *gave over* all, and
betook himself to a solitary life, and became monk. *Knolles.*
All the soldiers, from the highest to the lowest, had solemnly
sworn to defend the city, and not to *give it over* unto the last
man. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
Sleep hath forsook and *giv'n* me *o'er*
To death's benumbing opium, as my only cure. *Milton.*
Those troops, which were levied, have *given over* the pro-
secution of the war. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
But worst of all to *give* her *over*,
'Till she's as desperate to recover. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 3:*
'Tis not amiss, e'er y' are *giv'n* *o'er*,
To try one desperate medicine more;
And where your case can be no worse,
The desperate's the wisest course. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
A woman had a hen that laid every day an egg; she fancied
that upon a larger allowance this hen might lay twice a day;
but the hen grew fat, and *gave* quite *over* laying. *L'Estrange.*
Many have *given over* their pursuits after fame, either from
the disappointments they have met, or from their experience
of the little pleasure which attends it. *Addison's Spectator.*
28. To *GIVE over.* To addit; to attach to.
Zelmane, govern and direct me; for I am wholly *given over*
unto thee. *Sidney, b. ii.*
When the Babylonians had *given* themselves *over* to all man-
ner of vice, it was time for the Lord, who had set up that
empire, to pull it down. *Grew's Cosmol. b. iii. c. 3.*
I used one thing ill, or *gave* myself so much *over* to it as to
neglect what I owed either to him or the rest of the world.
Temple's Miscellanies.
29. To *GIVE over.* To conclude last.
Since it is lawful to practise upon them that are forsaken
and *given over*, I will adventure to prescribe to you. *Suckling.*
The abbess, finding that the physicians had *given* her *over*,
told her that Theodosius was just gone before her, and had
sent her his benediction. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 164.*
Her condition was now quite desperate, all regular physi-
cians, and her nearest relations, having *given* her *over*. *Arbutnot.*
Yet this false comfort never *gives* him *o'er*,
That, whilst he creeps, his vigorous thoughts can soar. *Pope.*
Not one foretells I shall recover;
But all agree to *give* me *over*. *Swift.*
30. To *GIVE over.* To abandon.
The duty of uniformity throughout all churches, in all man-
ner of indifferent ceremonies, will be very hard, and there-
fore best to *give it over*. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 13.*
The cause, for which we fought and swore
So boldly, shall we now *give o'er*? *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.*
31. To *GIVE out.* To proclaim; to publish; to utter.

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- The fathers *give it out* for a rule, that whatsoever Christ is
said in Scripture to have received, the same we ought to ap-
ply only to the manhood of Christ. *Hooker, b. v. f. 54.*
It is *given out*, that, sleeping in my orchard,
A serpent stung me. So the whole ear of Denmark
Is, by a forged process of my death,
Rankly abused. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
One that *gives out* himself prince Florizel,
Son of Polixenes, with his princely. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*
It hath been *given out*, by an hypocritical thief, who was
the first master of my ship, that I carried with me out of
England twenty-two thousand of twenty-two shillings per
piece. *Raleigh's Apology.*
He *gave out* general summons for the assembly of his council
for the wars. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
The night was distinguished by the orders which he *gave*
out to his army, that they should forbear all insulting of their
enemies. *Addison's Freeholder, N^o. 49.*
32. To *GIVE out.* To show in false appearance.
His *givings out* were of an infinite distance
From his true meant design. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*
She that, so young, could *give out* such a seeming,
To seal her father's eyes up close as oak. *Shakespeare, Othello.*
33. To *GIVE up.* To resign; to quit; to yield.
The people, weary of the miseries of war, would *give* him
up, if they saw him shrink. *Sidney, b. ii.*
He has betray'd your business, and *given up*
For certain drops of salt your city Rome. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*
The fun, breaking out with his cheerful beams, revived
many, before ready to *give up* the ghost for cold, and gave
comfort to them all. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
He found the lord Hopton in trouble for the loss of the re-
giment of foot at Alton, and with the unexpected assurance of
the *giving up* of Arundel-castle. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
Let us *give* ourselves wholly up to Christ in heart and desire.
Taylor's Rule of living holy.
Such an expectation will never come to pass; therefore I'll
e'en *give it up*, and go and fret myself. *Calder's Despair.*
I can *give up* to the historians of your country the names of
so many generals and heroes which crowd their annals. *Dryden.*
He declares himself to be now satisfied to the contrary, in
which he has *given up* the cause. *Dryden.*
The leagues made between several states, disowning all
claim to the land in the other's possession, have, by common
consent, *given up* their pretences to their natural right. *Locke.*
If they *give* them up to their reason, then they with them
give up all truth and further enquiry, and think there is no
such thing as certainty. *Locke.*
We should see him *give up* again to the wild common of
nature, whatever was more than would supply the conveni-
encies of life. *Locke.*
Juba's surrender, since his father's death,
Would *give up* Africa into Caesar's hands,
And make him lord of half the burning zone. *Addison's Cato.*
Learn to be honest men, *give up* your leaders,
And pardon shall descend on all the rest. *Addison's Cato.*
A popish priest threatened to excommunicate a Northum-
berland squire, if he did not *give up* to him the church
lands. *Addison's Freeholder.*
He saw the celestial deities acting in a confederacy against
him, and immediately *gave up* a cause which was excluded
from all possibility of success. *Addison's Freeholder.*
An old gentleman, who had been engaged in an argument
with the emperor, upon his friend's telling him he wondered
he would *give up* the question when he had the better, I am
never ashamed, says he, to be confuted by one who is master
of fifty legions. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 239.*
He may be brought to *give up* the clearest evidence. *Atterbury.*
The constant health and longevity of men must be *given up*
also, as a groundless conceit. *Bentley's Sermons.*
Have the physicians *giv'n* up all their hopes?
Cannot they add a few days to a monarch's? *Rome.*
These people were obliged to demand peace, and *give up*
to the Romans all their possessions in Sicily. *Arbutnot.*
Every one who will not ask for the conduct of God in the
study of religion, has just reason to fear he shall be left of
God, and *given up* a prey to a thousand prejudices, that he
shall be consigned over to the follies of his own heart. *Watt.*
Give yourself up to some hours of leisure.
34. To *GIVE up.* To abandon.
If any be *given up* to believe lies, some must be first *given*
up to tell them. *Stillington's Def. of Diss. on Rom. Idol.*
Our minds naturally *give* themselves up to every diversion
which they are much accustomed to; and we always find that
play, when followed with assiduity, engrosses the whole
woman. *Addison's Guardian, N^o. 120.*
Give up your fond paternal pride, *Swift.*
Nor argue on the weaker side.
A good poet no sooner communicates his works, but it is
imagined he is a vain young creature *given up* to the ambition
of fame. *Pope.*

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- I am obliged at this time to *give up* my whole application
to Homer. *Pope.*
Persons who, through misfortunes, chuse not to dress,
should not, however, *give up* neatness. *Clarissa.*
35. To *GIVE up.* To deliver.
And Joab *gave up* the sum of the number of the people to
the king. *2 Sa. xxiv. 9.*
His accounts were confused, and he could not then *give*
them up. *Swift on the Dissent. in Athens and Rome.*
To *GIVE.* v. n.
1. To rush; to fall on; to give the assault. A phrase merely
French, and not worthy of adoption.
Your orders come too late, the fight's begun;
The enemy *gives* on with fury led. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*
Hannibal *gave upon* the Romans. *Hooker's Rem. Hist.*
2. To relent; to grow moist; to melt or soften; to thaw.
Some things are harder when they come from the fire, and
afterwards *give* again, and grow soft; as the crust of bread,
bisket, sweetmeats, and salt. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Only a sweet and virtuous soul,
Like season'd timber, never *gives*;
But though the whole world turn to coal,
Then chiefly lives. *Herbert.*
Unless it is kept in a hot house, it will *give* again, that
it will be little better than raw malt. *Mortimer.*
Before you carry your large cocks in, open them once, and
spread them: hay is apt to *give* in the cock. *Mortimer.*
3. To move. A French phrase.
Up and down he traverses his ground,
Then nimbly shifts a thrust, then lends a wound;
Now back he *gives*, then rushes on amain. *Daniel's C. War.*
4. To *GIVE in.* To go back; to give way.
The charge was given with so well governed fury, that the
left corner of the Scots battalion was enforced to *give in*. *Hayw.*
5. To *GIVE in to.* [A French phrase.] To adopt; to embrace.
This is a geography particular to the metallists: the poets,
however, have sometimes *given in to* it, and furnish us with
very good lights for the explication of it. *Addison on Medals.*
This consideration may induce a translator to *give in* to those
general phrases, which have attained a veneration in our lan-
guage from being used in the Old Testament. *Pope.*
The whole body of the people are either stupidly negligent,
or else *giving in* with all their might to those very practices
that are working their destruction. *Swift.*
6. To *GIVE off.* To cease; to forbear.
The punishment would be kept from being too much, if
we *gave off* as soon as we perceived that it reached the mind.
Locke on Education.
7. To *GIVE over.* To cease; to act no more.
If they will speak to the purpose, they must *give over*, and
stand upon such particulars only as they can shew we have
either added or abrogated, otherwise than we ought, in the
matter of church polity. *Hooker, b. iii.*
Neither hath Christ, thro' union of both natures, incurred
the damage of either; left, by being born a man, we should
think he hath *given over* to be God, or that because he con-
tinued God, therefore he cannot be man also. *Hooker, b. v.*
Give not o'er for: to him again; intreat him,
Kneel down before him, hang upon his gown;
You are too cold. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*
The state of human actions is so variable, that to try things
off, and never to *give over*, doth wonders. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Demetrius, king of Macedonia, had a petition offered him
divers times by an old woman, and still answered he had no
leisure; whereupon the woman said aloud, Why then *give*
over to be king. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*
So Satan, whom repulse upon repulse
Met ever, and to shameful silence brought,
Yet *gives* not *o'er*, though desperate of success. *Milton.*
Shall we kindle all this flame
Only to put it out again?
And must we now *give o'er*,
And only end where we begun?
In vain this mischief we have done,
If we can do no more. *Denham.*
It would be well for all authors, if they knew when to *give*
over, and to desist from any farther pursuits after fame. *Addison.*
He coined again, and was forced to *give over* for the same
reason. *Swift.*
8. To *GIVE out.* To publish; to proclaim.
Simon bewitched the people of Samaria, *giving out* that him-
self was some great one. *Acts viii. 9.*
Julius Caesar laid asleep Pompey's preparations, by a fame
that he cunningly *gave out* how Caesar's own soldiers loved
him not. *Bacon, Essay 60.*
Your ill-wishers will *give out* you are now going to quit
your school. *Swift.*
9. To *GIVE out.* To cease; to yield.
We are the earth; and they,
Like moles within us, heave and cast about:
And 'till they foot and clutch their prey;
They never cool, much less *give out*. *Herbert.*

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- Madam, I always believ'd you so stout,
That for twenty denials you would not *give out*. *Swift.*
10. To *GIVE way.* To yield; not to resist; to make room for.
Private respects, with him, *gave way* to the common.
good. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
Perpetual pushing and assurance put a difficulty out of coun-
tenance, and make a seeming impossibility *give way*. *Calver.*
Scarce had he spoken when the cloud *gave way*;
The mists flew upward, and dissolv'd in day. *Dryd. Æn.*
His golden helm *gives way* with stony blows,
Batter'd and flat, and beaten to his brows. *Dryden's Æn.*
GIVER. n. f. [from *give*.] One that gives; donor; benefactor;
distributor; granter.
Well we may afford
Our *givers* their own gifts. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*
By thee how fairly is the *giver* now
Repaid? But gratitude in thee is lost
Long since. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd, b. iv.*
I have not liv'd since first I heard the news;
The gift the guilty *giver* doth accuse. *Dryden's Aurengzeib.*
Both gifts destructive to the *givers* prove;
Alike both lovers fall by those they love. *Pope.*
GIZZARD. n. f. [*gizier*, French; *gigeria*, Latin. It is some-
times called *gizzern*.]
1. The strong muscular stomach of a fowl.
Fowls have two ventricles, and pick up stones to convey
them into their second ventricle, the *gizzern*. *More.*
In birds there is no mastication in the mouth; but in such
as are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the
crop, a kind of antestomach, where it is moistened by some
proper juice from the glandules disfilling in there, and thence
transferred into the *gizzard*, or muscular stomach. *Key.*
Fluttering there they nestle near the throne,
And lodge in habitations not their own;
By their high crops and corny *gizzards* known. *Dryden.*
2. It is proverbially used for apprehension or conception of mind;
as, he *frets his gizzard*, he harasses his imagination.
But that which does them greatest harm,
Their spiritual *gizzards* are too warm;
Which puts the overheated fets
In fevers still. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 11.*
Satisfaction and restitution lie so curdled hard upon the
gizzards of our publicans, that the blood in their veins is not
half so dear to them as the treasure they have in their cof-
fers. *L'Estrange.*
GLA'BRIETY. n. f. [from *glaber*, Latin.] Smoothness; bald-
ness. *Diſt.*
GLACIAL. adj. [*glacial*, French; *glacialis*, Latin.] Icy; made
of ice; frozen.
To GLACIATE. v. n. [*glacies*, Latin; *glacer*, French.] To
turn into ice.
GLACIATION. n. f. [from *glaciate*.] The act of turning into
ice; ice formed.
Ice is plain upon the surface of water, but round in hail,
which is also a *glaciation*, and figured in its guttulous descent
from the air. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 1.*
GLACIS. n. f. [French.] In fortification, a sloping
bank. It is more especially taken for that which rangeth
from the parapet of the covered way to the level on the side
of the field. *Harris.*
GLAD. adj. [*glæb*, Saxon; *glad*, Danish.]
1. Cheerful; gay; in a state of hilarity.
He will be *glad* in his heart. *Ex. iv. 14.*
They blessed the king, and went unto their tents joyful and
glad of heart. *1 Kings viii. 66.*
2. Wearing a gay appearance; fertile; bright; showy.
The wilderness and the solitary place shall be *glad* for them,
and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose. *Jf. xxxv.*
3. Pleased; elevated with joy. It has generally *of*, sometimes
at or *with* before the cause of gladness: perhaps *of* is most
proper, when the cause of joy is something gained or possessed;
and *at* or *with*, when it is some accident befallen himself or
another.
I am *glad* to see your worship. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
He hath an uncle in Messina will be very much *glad* *of*
it. *Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*
He that is *glad* at calamities shall not be unpunished. *Prov.*
If he be my enemy, let him triumph; if he be my friend,
he will be *glad* of my repentance. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*
The gaping wound gush'd out a crimson flood;
The Trojan, *glad* with sight of hostile blood,
His faction drew. *Dryden's Æn.*
I would be *glad* to learn from those who pronounce that
the human soul always thinks, how they know it. *Locke.*
4. Pleading; exhorting.
Her conversation
More *glad* to me than to a miser money is. *Sidney, b. i.*
5. Expressing gladness.
Hark! a *glad* voice the lonely desert cheers:
Prepare the way, a God, a God appears! *Pope's Messiah.*
To GLAD. v. a. [from the adjective.] To make glad; to
cheer; to exhilarate.
10 !! *He*